

HEALTH
C-6DECS
P.R. 53

TENDRING RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR 1950

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Tendring Rural District Council

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Mr. W. H. SEXTON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Mr. W. E. L. WORN

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

F. GROARKE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H., D.C.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

G. W. YEARSLEY, M.R.San.I., Chief Sanitary Inspector

A. E. LOCKWOOD, Cert.S.I.J.B., Deputy Sanitary Inspector.

F. G. LAMBERT, Cert.S.I.J.B., Additional Sanitary Inspector

Miss V. G. HENAGULPH, Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health

R. G. DEBNAM, Clerk to the Sanitary Inspector.

Council Offices,
Weeley,
Clacton-on-Sea.
September, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Tendring Rural District Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report which deals with the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for the year 1950.

I took up my appointment as Medical Officer of Health in June, 1950, and my responsibility for the work dates from that month onwards.

The vital statistics for the year, in-so-far as they may be used as an index of the general health of the population, may be said to be satisfactory.

Our death rate is lower and our birth rate is equal to those for England and Wales.

Infant mortality rate compares very favourably, and our tuberculosis death rate is very low compared, again, with England and Wales.

I have included in this report a brief survey of the main facts of the trends in populations for England and Wales which I think will be found of some interest and value.

In presenting this report, I wish to thank the Council for their support, and also to express my appreciation for the help and co-operation received from the various officers and their departments of the Council, and particularly to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Health Staff.

I would like also to convey my thanks to my predecessor, Dr. J. Ramsbotton, for the help he has afforded to me in my early days as your Medical Officer of Health.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

F. L. GROARKE,

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Rural District	...	...	...	Rural District	of Tendring	
Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	66,921
Population :						
1931 Census	...	...	...	...	...	21,190
1950 Registrar General's Estimate				...	...	23,670
Density of Population per acre				...	...	.35
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£108,441
Sum represented by a penny rate				...	...	£440
Number of inhabited houses			...	...	...	8,625
Total Live Births		...	...	...	...	332
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	14.02
Birth Rate corrected		...	...	...	...	15.70
Total Still Births		...	...	...	...	4
Still Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.9
Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	290
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	12.2
Death Rate corrected		...	...	...	...	9.63
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age				...	...	4
Infantile Mortality Rate		...	...	...	...	12.04
Number of Illegitimate Births			...	...	...	19
Percentage of Total Births		...	...	...	...	5.7
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)				...	...	Nil
Cancer Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	1943
Tuberculosis Death Rate		...	...	...	...	84

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) LIVE BIRTHS :

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	159	154	313
Illegitimate	...	...	8	11	19
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			167	165	332
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth Rate	...	14.02 per 1,000 population			
Percentage of Illegitimate Births		...			5.7

The birth rate of England and Wales was 15.8 per 1,000 population, our rate is, therefore, 1.78 below that for the country generally.

The reason for this inequality is due to the difference in the age and sex distribution of the Rural District from the country as a whole.

A comparability factor is therefore issued by the Registrar General. The figure for Tendring is 1.13 giving a corrected birth rate of 15.84.

(b) STILL BIRTHS :

There were 4 still births during the year, which is equivalent to a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 total births.

(c) DEATHS :

The total number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to the Rural District was 290, of which 152 were males and 138 females. This is equal to a death rate of 12.2 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 11.6 for the country generally.

This inequality is due to the reasons given in the paragraph on Births. The comparability factor is 0.71 giving a corrected death rate of 8.6.

Of the 290 deaths, the number over the age of 65 years totalled 205 giving a percentage of 70.6.

The causes of death are given in Table II.

(d) INFANT MORTALITY RATE :

There were 4 deaths of children under 1 year of age. The infantile mortality based upon the number of live births registered in the year, i.e., 332, is equivalent to a rate of 12 per 1,000 births compared with a rate of 29.8 for the country.

(e) Among the principal causes of death are the following:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	6
Bronchitis	...	...	13
Cancer	...	...	46
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	45
Heart Disease	...	...	99

TABLE I.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1950

Under 1 year	...	...	...	4
1 and under 2 years	...	...	...	2
2 and under 5 years	...	...	...	2
5 and under 15 years	...	...	...	4
15 and under 25 years	...	...	...	1
25 and under 35 years	...	...	...	6
35 and under 45 years	...	...	...	7
45 and under 55 years	...	...	...	21
55 and under 65 years	...	...	...	38
65 and under 75 years	...	...	...	83
75 and upwards	...	...	...	122
				<hr/> 290 <hr/>

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1950 (R.G.)

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0	2	2
Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	0	1...
Cancer (all sites)	23	23	46
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	0	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	22	45
Heart Disease	51	48	99
Other Circulatory Diseases	7	2	9
Pneumonia	2	4	6
Bronchitis	11	2	13
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	0	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	4	7
Hyperplasia of Prostrate	3	0	3

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1950 (R.G.)—Continued

Causes of Death						Male	Female	Total
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	17	21	38
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
All other Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
						152	138	290

TABLE III

The following table shows the cause of, and the ages at death, of the 4 infantile deaths registered:—

				Under 1 day	1 day to 1 week	1 week to 1 mth.	Total
Prematurity	...	...	...	2	1	—	3
Congenital Physical De- fect (Spinabifida)	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
				2	2	—	4

TABLE IV.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Birth rates, Death rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1950. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

Births :						T.R.D.C.	England & Wales
Live Births (Corrected)	...	...	...	...	...	15.84	15.8
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	0.37
Deaths :							
All Causes (Corrected)	...	...	...	...	...	8.6	11.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.36

						T.R.D.C.	England & Wales
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.10
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephlitis)	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.02
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.46
Notifications (Corrected) :							
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.03
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3.91	1.50
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1.05	3.60
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.02
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.17
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	9.42	8.39
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.54	0.70
Acute Poliomyelitis including Polio- encephalitis) :							
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.13
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.05
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.17
(Rates per 1,000 Live Births)							

Deaths :

All causes under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	12.04	29.8*
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	1.9

* Per 1,000 related Live Births

Notifications (Corrected) Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.9	5.81
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MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND & WALES

Cause	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		Rates per million women aged 15-44	
	T.R.D.C.	England & Wales	T.R.D.C.	England & Wales
Abortion with sepsis	... 0.00	0.09	—	7
Other abortion	... 0.00	0.05	—	4
Complication of preg- nancy and delivery	... 2.73	0.54		
Sepsis of Childbirth and the puerperium	... 0.00	0.03		
Other complications of the puerperium	... 0.00	0.15		

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Officer of Health :

F. L. GROARKE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H., D.C.H.,
Also Assistant County Medical Officer, and Medical Officer for
Brightlingsea U.D.C., Clacton U.D.C., Frinton & Walton U.D.C.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens for bacteriological examinations are sent to the
Public Health Laboratory, Borough General Hospital, Ipswich

Pathological examinations are carried out at the Essex County
Hospital, Colchester.

The bacteriological examination of water supplies, milk
supplies, and ice cream, is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory,
Ipswich.

Samples for the chemical analysis of water and sewage are
still sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria
Street, London, S.W. 1.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

This service is maintained by the County Council.

HOSPITALS. (N.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board).

Heath Hospital, Tendring, is a hospital for the chronic sick,
with an adjoining residential home for children.

Maternity cases are admitted to the Maternity Hospital, 32,
Lexden Road, Colchester.

Cases of infectious disease are admitted to Myland Hospital,
Colchester.

NURSING HOMES.

There is one private Maternity Home in the parish of Great
Bentley.

MIDWIVES AND HOME NURSING

It is a duty of the Local Health Authority to provide domicil-
iary midwives, and nurses to attend persons who require nursing
in their own homes. For this purpose 11 District Nurse Midwives
are employed in the Rural District.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

All clinics in the district are under the control of the County Council. Below is a list of clinics held :

Maternity and Child Welfare—

Ardleigh, Wesleyan School Room, Colchester Road : Second Thursday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Great Bentley, Senior School : Fourth Tuesday, 3 to 5 p.m.

Frating, Village Hall, Colchester Road : First Friday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Lawford, Ogilvie Hall : First Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.

Manningtree, The Parish Room, Stour Street : Second Tuesday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m., fourth Tuesday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. (Immunisation clinic only).

St. Osyth, The Johnson Institute : Second Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.

Parkeston, Wesleyan School, Garland Road : Third Tuesday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Thorpe, Women's Institute, Main Road : Second and Fourth Wednesdays, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Weeley, Combined County Clinic : First and Third Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Wix, The Chapel Room, Main Road : Second Monday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Diphtheria immunisations are carried out at all the above Clinics.

Minor Ailments Clinics.

School children attend at the conclusion of the Child Welfare Clinic at Weeley, Parkeston and Manningtree.

Special Clinics.

Ophthalmic, Orthopædic, and Child Guidance Clinics to which children residing in the Rural District Area can attend, are held at Colchester, Clacton-on-Sea, and Harwich.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic.

Combined Clinic, Weeley : First Thursday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Dental Clinic.

Combined Clinic, Weeley : When necessary.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was not necessary during 1950 to take action under Section 47 of the Act which empowers Local Authorities to remove persons in need of care and attention.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Including the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

WATER

The water provided by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company is satisfactory both in respect to chemical constitution and its bacteriological purity, but it is hard in character.

There are deep wells at Lawford and Dedham and below is given a recent analysis and bacteriological report upon the water taken from the mains of the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company at the Dedham Works :

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Year Ending 31st December, 1950.

					Maximum	Minimum
Colour	...	...	...	...	Less than 10	Nil
Reaction pH.	...	...	...	...	7.8	7.5
Electric Conductivity	at 20° C.	...	...	...	1080	630
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	...	196	52
Hardness. Total	...	...	...	...	315	255
Temporary	...	...	...	...	270	240
Permanent	...	...	...	...	45	15
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0	0
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.45	0.23
Metals. Iron	...	...	...	...	0.24	0.12
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	...	...	...	...	5	Less than 3
Odour	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	22	5
Total Solids, dried at 180° C.	...	...	...	...	720	420
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	270	235
Nitrogen in Nitrites	...	...	...	...	0.1	Less than 0.01
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27° C.	...	...	...	...	0.15	Absent
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.40	Absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

BACTEROLOGICAL RESULTS

Presumptive	Coliform	Reaction	...	Present—	...
				Absent from 100 ml.	
Bact. Coli.	...	...	...	Present—	
				Absent from 100 ml.	
Cl. Welchii	Reaction	...	...	Present—	
				Absent from 100 ml.	
No. of Colonies developing on Agar per cc or ml.			1 day at 37 C.	2 days at 37 C.	
			0	0	
			3 days at 20 C.		
			0		

REMARKS

These samples are practically clear and bright in appearance, on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metal apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character though not to an excessive degree and it is normal with respect to its high content of salinity and mineral constituents. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

The water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

All samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratory.

Hard water is objectionable in that it is wasteful of soap, it deposits in pipes and boilers forming a scale which may occlude the former or cause wastage of fuel in heating the latter.

It is not satisfactory for Industrial or Horticultural purposes, while in Public Laundries the curd adheres to the articles giving them a dirty appearance when finished.

RIVER AND STREAMS POLLUTION

No statutory action has been taken.

SCAVENGING AND SALVAGE

Scavenging is carried out over the whole of the district by direct labour, and salvage is run as an adjunct to it. For particulars see the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

During 1950, the following has been laid :

Weeley Housing Estate, Hill Top Crescent, 50 yards of 9" soil sewer.

Thorpe Housing Estate, Bing Crescent, 333 yards of 9" and 164 yards of 6" soil sewers and 146 yards of 9" and 164 yards of 6" surface water sewers.

Lawford Sewerage Scheme, 270 yards of 9" soil sewer and 600 yards of 7" cast iron rising mains.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The number of houses treated during the year was :

Houses found Infested :				Houses disinfested :			
Council Homes	...	—		Council Homes	...	—	
Other Homes	...	3		Other Homes	...	3	

FACTORY ACTS 1937 AND 1948

For particulars of inspections of premises and action taken, see Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1950.

1.—COMPLAINTS received and to which attention was given 313

2.—ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

Three houses were treated for bugs, two for fleas, and two for woodworm.

3.—FUMIGATION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Sixty-nine houses were fumigated after removal or recovery of patients. Eighteen schools were also fumigated.

4.—NEW DRAINAGE TO EXISTING BUILDINGS.

New drains have been laid at forty-one premises; twenty connected to main sewers, ten drainage extensions and eleven to cesspools, requiring the following work to be carried out:

6" drain laid	...	...	...	...	166 yards
4" drain laid	...	...	...	...	1,028 yards
Inspection Chambers	...	...	...	...	49
Interceptor Chambers	...	...	...	...	22
Vent pipes	...	...	...	...	27
Fresh air inlets	...	...	...	...	22
Water closets	...	...	...	...	34
Gullies	...	...	...	...	42
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	11

5.—PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

The whole of the district (approximately 8,000 properties) is covered for refuse and salvage collection with the comparatively minor exceptions of properties which are very isolated or on unmade roads which are not reasonably accessible.

The work is done by direct labour with five vehicles and eleven men. Four of the vehicles are of modern refuse collection type, the other one being an open truck. It is estimated that in the region of 5,000 tons of refuse are collected per annum and this is disposed of on three refuse tips, situated at Weeley, Lawford and Parkeston.

Salvage Collected and sold during the year :

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	...	...	137	1	1	14	879	7	3
Textiles	...	...	2	11	0	6	39	18	9
Bones	...	...		13	0	0	3	14	9
Ferrous Metals	...	...	16	9	1	0	43	4	4
Non-Ferrous Metals	...	...			3	27	2	4	3
							<hr/>		
							156	15	2 19
							<hr/>		
							£968	9	4

The waste paper salvaged represents 9.9 cwts. per 1,000 of the population per month.

The reduced income for waste paper as against the year 1949 was due to the temporary reduced demand and consequent reduction in purchase price.

6.—CESSPOOL EMPTYING SCHEME.

One 750 gallon Karrier-Yorkshire cesspool emptying machine is in full time use and is operated by a driver and mate. During the year 1,349 loads were dealt with; disposal being on arable land and compost heaps. A nominal charge is made for cesspool emptying, the balance of the cost being on the general rate fund. The demand for this service is very heavy and one machine does not meet the need as readily as could be desired. Nevertheless, the work done is very essential and contributes much to the improvement of sanitary conditions.

7.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following table gives details of the inspections carried out and notices served during the year :—

Nature of Inspection				Total Inspections	Notices Served	
					Informal	Formal
Houses Unfit	...	...	...	155		
Houses Unfit (Revisits)	...	...	...	182		
Houses Defects	...	...	...	517	74	3
Houses Defects (Revisits)	...	...	...	213		
Houses Drainage	...	...	...	330	9	
Houses Sanitary Accommodation				35	9	
Houses Overcrowding	...	...	...	5	1	
Houses Dirty	...	...	...	3	2	
Houses Verminous	...	...	...	46		
Houses Satisfactory	...	...	...	45		

House Boats	11		
Water Supplies	382	33	
Water Samples Collected ...	76		
Schools	21		
Dairies	15	1	
Milk Samples taken	26		
Food Premises	140	2	
Bakehouses	22	2	
Factories	3		
Shops	44		
Caravans and Sites	198	6	
Infectious Disease Enquiries ...	94		
Refuse tips and deposits ...	68	4	
Rat Infestations	195		
Polluted Rivers and Ditches ...	58		
Dustbins	6	2	
Ice Cream Premises	71		
Ice Cream Samples Collected ...	31		
Piggeries	8		
Knackers Yards	1		
Slaughterhouses	79		
Number of Pigs Inspected ...	175		
Number of Cattle Inspected ...	3		
Number of Sheep Inspected ...	4		
Cesspool Disposal Sites	19		
Miscellaneous	161	5	
	<hr/> 3,442	<hr/> 150	<hr/> 3

8.—REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS RESULTING FROM NOTICES SERVED.

Roofs repaired	23
Chimney stacks repaired	7
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	8
Rain Water pipes repaired or renewed	2
External walls repaired	26
Internal walls repaired	55
Ceiling plaster repaired	34
Floors repaired or renewed	42
Skirting board repaired or renewed	1
Windows repaired or provided	30
Doors repaired or provided	11
Staircases repaired	7
Ranges repaired or renewed	9

Washing coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Yard paving repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	9
Main Water laid on	...	...	...	...	...	28
Wells cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Wells chlorinated	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pumps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wells provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Storage cisterns renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditches cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premises limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. Basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	9
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Closet structures repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	3

9.—FOOD INSPECTION.

Food surrendered voluntarily :—

								lbs.
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Tinned Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386
Tinned Carrots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fresh Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512
Fresh Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total								2,382 $\frac{1}{4}$

10. FACTORIES—DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS

Inspections for purpose of provision as to health, including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices
Factories without Mechanical power	17	22	2
Factories with Mechanical power	46	3	0
	—	—	—
	63	25	2
	—	—	—

DEFECTS.

Particulars	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	2	2

11.—ICE CREAM VENDORS

Twenty-four persons were registered during the year under the Essex County Council Act, 1933, to sell ice-cream. The total number of registered vendors in the District is fifty-five.

12.—CARAVANS AND SITES.

There are seven licensed camping grounds in the District; five at St. Osyth and two at Little Clacton. In addition, eight moveable dwelling licences have been issued during the year.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

I.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1950:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	895
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...					1290
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included in (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	...					895
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					1290
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	17
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those under (3)) found not to be in all respects fit for habitation	...					844

II.—Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	32
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers:—

(a)	Proceedings under Housing Act, 1936, Secs. 9, 10, and 16:						
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...				1
(2)	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of formal notice:						
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...					Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:						
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:						
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...					Nil

(c) Proceedings under Housing Act 1936, Secs. 11 and 13 :				
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished	...	...	9
(d) Proceedings under Housing Act 1936, Sec. 12 :				
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	Nil

Housing Act 1936.

Inspections re Overcrowding	...	...	...	5
Enquiries for other Local Authorities	...	...	...	3

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1950

By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	2
Under the Financial and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1946	...	...	...	7
By the Council	...	...	...	58
Total				67

Total houses erected since 1946 :—

1946	...	...	32	
1947	...	...	162	(60 were temporary)
1948	...	...	75	
1949	...	...	84	
1950	...	...	67	
			420	

SECTION E

Inspection of Food

MILK SUPPLIES

There are 15 distributors supplying milk in the district, of whom 5 have dairy premises coming under the supervision of this authority.

MEAT.

Slaughtering is not carried out in this district except in cases of emergency and under private licence. For particulars of meat and other foods condemned, see the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SHELLFISH (MULLUXAN)

During 1950, 1,762,404 Oysters were passed through the Purification Tanks at Brightlingsea.

The number for the previous years were :

1949	...	...	1,757,793
1948	...	...	2,044,741
1947	...	...	1,294,900
1946	...	...	2,325,364
1945	...	...	1,665,347
1944	...	...	943,082
1943	...	...	940,658
1942	...	...	809,600
1941	...	...	2,055,714
1940	...	...	2,021,293

SECTION F

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Disease				Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total death-
Diphtheria	..	..	..	1	1	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	5	1	—
Erysipelas	..	..	..	3	—	—
Food Poisoning..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis			..	4	—	—
Hepatitis	..	..	..	7	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	223	3	—
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	5	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	2	2	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	25	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	69	9	—
Totals	..	..	..	345	21	1

Poliomyelitis.

Five cases were notified one of which proved fatal. This gives us a death rate of 0.04 compared with the England and Wales rate of 0.18. National mortality from this disease is rising despite all efforts.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was more prevalent than usual this year, but the disease was of a mild type.

Notification of Measles continues to be high while Whooping Cough is much lower than the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

One case of Diphtheria was notified.

Immunisation is a duty of the Local Health Authority which is the Essex County Council, and Diphtheria immunisation is carried out at all Clinics in the Tendring area.

Immunisation is also carried out by the patients' own Doctors who are recompensed for these inoculations by the Local Health Authority.

As an example of what can be achieved quickly when a large part of the population makes up its mind to co-operate in a sustained effort to eradicate a killing disease, Diphtheria is outstanding.

It can be kept down only by sustained effort.

During 1950, 142 children between one and five years, and 6 between 5 and 15 years received the full course of inoculations at the Welfare Centres.

5 children received a secondary or re-inforcing injection.

CANCER.

46 deaths were caused by this disease giving a rate per million of the population of 1943 compared to 1945 for England and Wales.

A disease such as Cancer is bound to produce more deaths in an aging population than in a population with a large proportion of young people, also some diseases were not so readily diagnosed during last century as they are to-day with our X-Rays, well equipped laboratories and improved facilities for diagnosis. These two factors account in part for the fact that the Cancer death rate has doubled since 1875. In recent years however, this index has been falling amongst women, and it shows signs of approaching its crest for men.

For cancer of some parts of the body, death rates are coming down at every age; for other parts they are falling at younger ages though not yet in the later periods of life, but for a few organs such as the lungs, mortality seems to be increasing.

If research workers can find out why Cancer of the lungs is increasing, the way to prevention may be found.

Cancer death rates for Tendring since 1920 (per 1,000 population) :

1920	...	1.9			
1921	...	1.3	1931	...	1.6
1922	...	0.8	1932	...	1.4
1923	...	1.2	1933	...	1.7
1924	...	1.4	1934	...	2.0
1925	...	1.3	1935	...	1.1
1926	...	1.4	1936	...	1.6
1927	...	1.1	1937	...	1.8
1928	...	1.7	1938	...	1.6
1929	...	1.6	1939	...	2.1
1930	...	1.1	1940	...	1.6
			1941	...	1.9
			1942	...	1.5
			1943	...	2.2
			1944	...	1.5
			1945	...	2.5
			1946	...	1.4
			1947	...	1.5
			1948	...	1.6
			1949	...	1.4
			1950	...	1.9

TUBERCULOSIS, 1950.

Age groups of the 22 cases notified and 2 deaths during the year are given in the table below :

Ages in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20-25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—
55-70	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	6	—	7	—	2	—	—

New Cases 22

Deaths 2

New cases of Tuberculosis and deaths since 1939 :—

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1939	28	5
1940	25	7
1941	33	11
1942	30	13
1943	39	11
1944	34	9
1945	32	8
1946	25	5
1947	29	7
1948	28	4
1949	25	3
1950	22	2

The following figures give the number of cases on the Register at the end of 1950 :—

Respiratory Male ...	47	Non-Respiratory Male ...	38
„ Female ...	30	„ Female ...	29
Total ...	77	Total ...	67

TOTAL CASES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1950 ... 144

The age groups of the cases on the register are as follows : —

Age groups in years	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1— 5	—	—	5	3	8
5—15	2	3	16	16	37
15—25	10	10	8	2	30
25—35	8	8	5	3	24
35—45	14	5	3	2	24
45—55	9	4	—	2	15
55—65	1	—	1	—	2
65 upwards	3	—	—	1	4
Totals	61	30	38	29	144

Two deaths were caused by this disease, both being cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis. This gives us a death rate per million of the population of 84 which compares favourably with the figure for England and Wales which is 364, and is an improvement on the figure of 126 for the previous year.

Twenty-two cases were notified during the year.

One of the tragedies of this disease is that the greatest incidence occurs in the age group from fifteen to forty-five; the majority occurring within the twenty-five to thirty-five years group.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES

There are three factors which determine whether a population shall increase or decrease—the factors of migration, births and deaths.

MIGRATION

In this country, migration plays only a small part.

BIRTHS

The rapid increase of the population in the nineteenth century was accounted for by the great excess year by year of live births over deaths and by improving survival rates.

The annual number of births began to decline after the first decade of the twentieth century, and after the war, apart from 1920 when the maximum number ever recorded (957,782) took place, the decline continued at an accelerated pace to a level of less than 600,000 annually in the years 1933 to 1935. After these years there was a rise in the total, a trend which was on the whole continued during the late war. After the war the total rose still further, but has been falling since 1947.

THE BIRTH RATE

The total number of births is related to the total population for the year to give what is called the birth rate. The highest birth rates were during the period 1865—1880 when they exceeded 35 per thousand population. From that time it fell practically continuously to a minimum of 14.4 in 1933 when the long decline appears to have been arrested, though in the first years of the late war, 1940 and 1941, it fell even further, the rate of 13.9 in 1941 being the lowest ever recorded. Thus the birth rate had already begun to decline when the total number of births in a year was still rising, and it was a considerable time before its continued fall was reflected in a reduction in the total of births.

DEATHS AND THE DEATH RATE

The annual totals of deaths have varied much less than those of births, but similarly reached a maximum in the closing years of the nineteenth century and have since tended to fall.

These totals (as those of births) must be seen against the constantly rising population for their significance to be appreciated. From 1870 until now the annual figure has remained fairly steady at about half a million while the population has nearly doubled. The death rate for the past 30 years is about 12, and broadly speaking is half those of a century ago, but further analysis reveals that this improvement is very different at varying ages. It has been

greatest for children of school age; children under five come next, followed by young adults. From age 35 the improvement has diminished with advancing age so that after age 75 it is very slight.

This means that a child of the present day has a far better chance of surviving the early years of life than the Victorian child. The infant mortality rate was unchanged up to the turn of the century but afterwards it declined rapidly until it reached a record low of 29.8 infant deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births in 1950. This rate is still considerably higher than in Sweden, New Zealand, Australia and Holland.

In 1948, only seven in every hundred deaths were of children under five years against forty in every hundred a century ago. On the other hand, the deaths of persons 65 years of age and over had in the same period increased from 18 to 60 in every hundred deaths.

Boys born in 1841 could, on average, expect to survive to the age of 40 and girls to 42; by 1948 these average expectations had increased to 66 and 71.

It may be true to say that the time is not too far off when the death of a school child from any cause other than violence will be a rarity.

POPULATION REPLACEMENT

Continuous and adequate replacement by new births is essential if a population is not to fall below a given level. Potential mothers in one generation must produce sufficient girl children to provide an equivalent number of mothers in the ensuing generation. If they fail, a higher ratio must be achieved by the next generation.

In 1926 the General Register Office introduced the "Reproduction Rate" which is employed as the index of population replacement, for showing the extent to which mothers of one generation are producing more or fewer mothers for the next. The reproduction rate during the nineteenth century was well above the standard necessary to maintain the population. By 1922—1923 the rate had fallen below the standard and remained below until 1946 and 1947. In these years it rose to 11 per cent. and 20 per cent. above the standard, but for 1950 it has again fallen slightly below the standard.

The gain in population from death rates continuing to decline is, in future, not likely to be great, and any forecast of the future Birth rate is a venture upon uncertain ground. The total of births was running steadily in the ten years before the war at about 600,000, and if this number were maintained the population would ultimately be stabilised at about forty-one millions. The average annual number of births during the last 10 years was about 700,000, and if such an annual total were maintained, the popula-

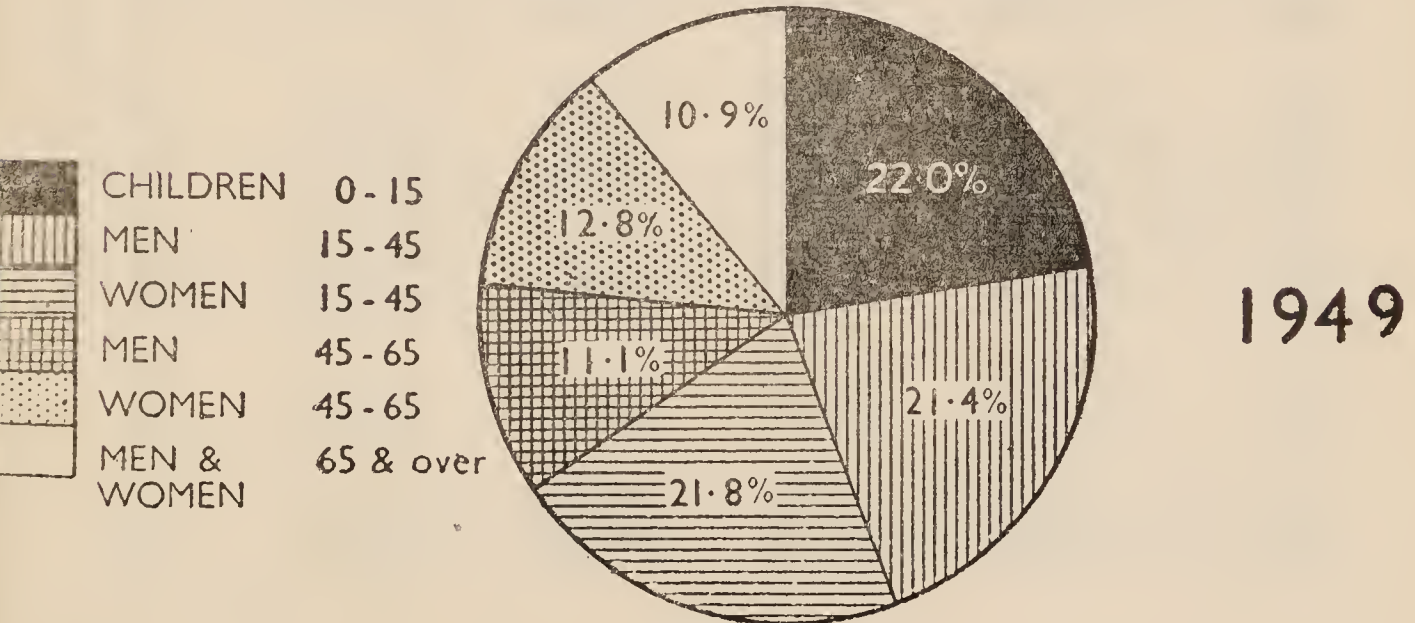
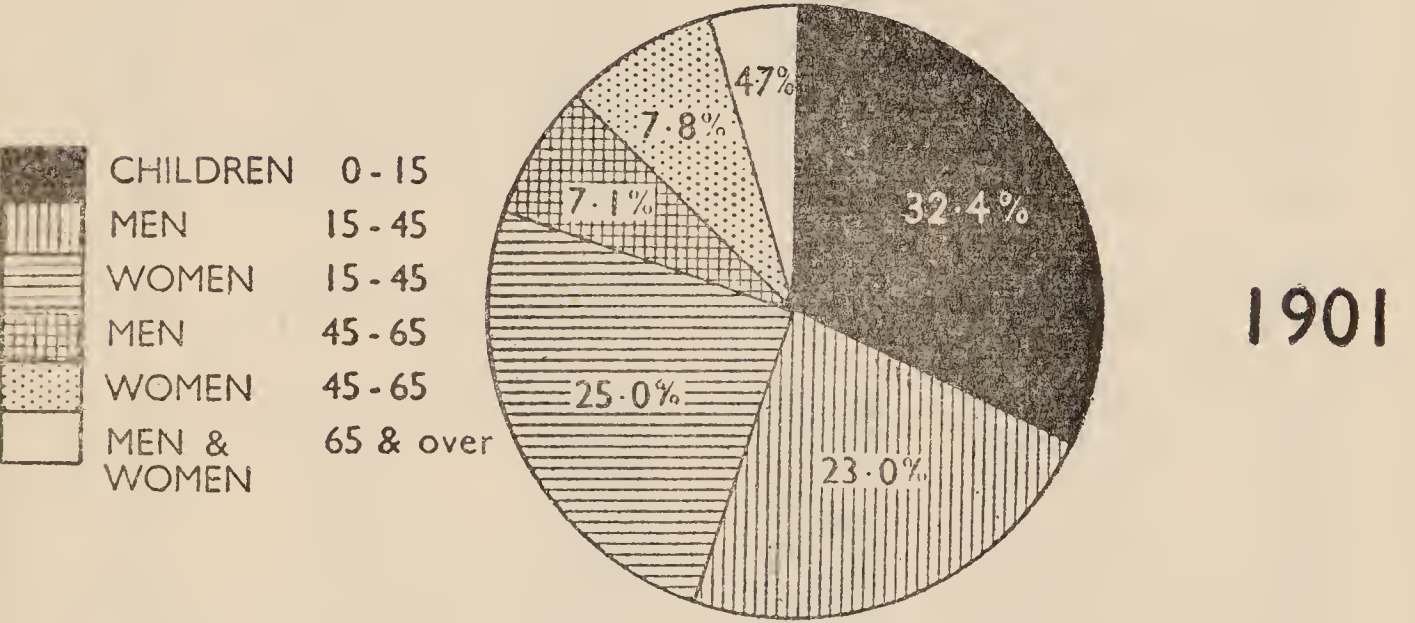
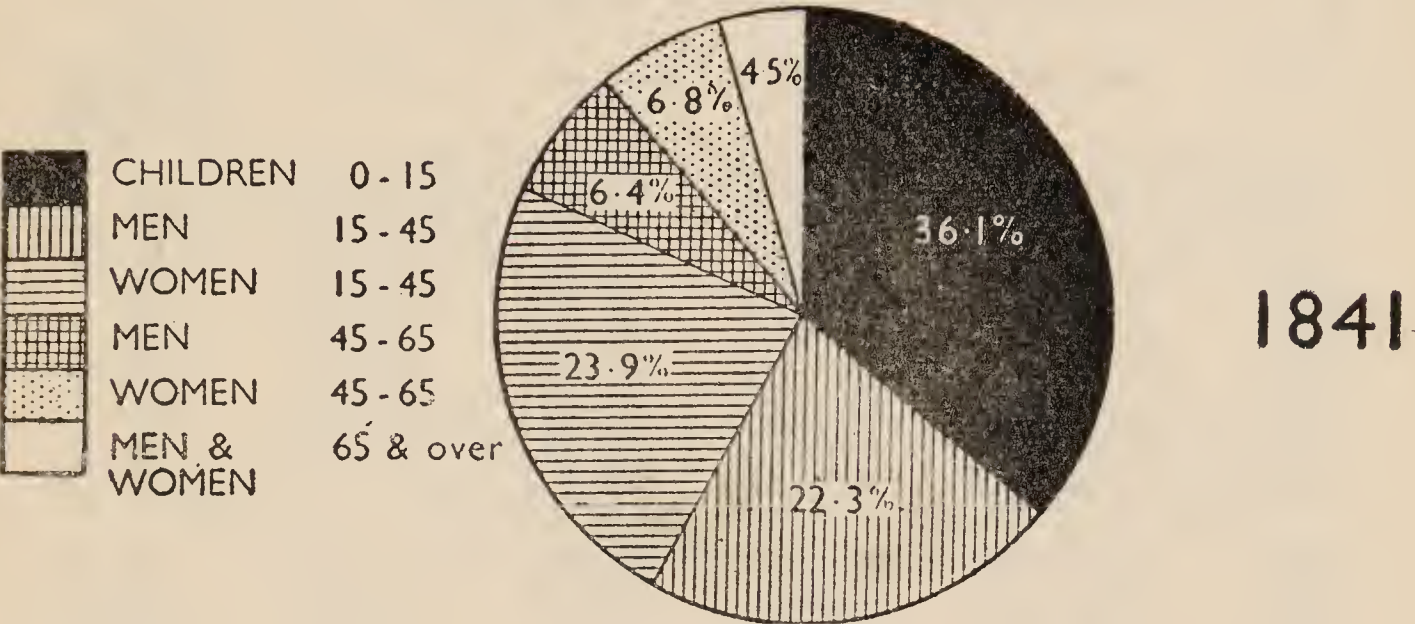
tion would eventually increase to some forty-seven and a half millions and remain constant at that figure.

CONCLUSION

The population of this country increased very rapidly during the nineteenth century, but the increase slowed down after the first decade of the twentieth century while the birth rate had fallen long before that. This bulk increase which is the result of the excess of births over deaths and of migration has been influenced by a great improvement in the death rate in the earlier years of life resulting in an improvement in the general expectation of life. This increased longevity however, has tended to obscure the real facts of the situation, for it has given the illusion of an increasing population when in fact the increase may be found merely among the numbers of the aged.

(The permission for printing extracts from the booklet "Matters of Life and Death" has been given by the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.)

AGE PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF ENGLAND & WALES, 1841, 1901 and 1949



**Total Population, Live Births, Marriages, Deaths and Infant Mortality
England and Wales. 1841—1949**

Period	Population	Live Births	Marriages	Deaths	Infant Mortality Deaths under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births
1841	15,914,148	512,158	122,496	343,847	147
1851	17,927,609	615,865	154,206	395,396	154
1861	20,066,224	696,406	163,706	435,114	153
1871	22,712,266	797,428	190,112	514,879	158
1881	25,974,439	883,642	197,290	491,935	130
1891	29,002,525	914,157	226,526	587,925	149
1901	32,527,843	929,807	259,400	551,585	151
1911	36,070,492	881,138	274,943	527,810	130
1912	36,327,000	872,737	283,834	486,939	95
1913	36,574,000	881,890	286,583	504,975	108
1914	36,967,000	879,096	294,401	516,742	105
1915	37,291,000	814,614	360,885	562,253	110
1916	37,446,000	785,520	279,846	508,217	91
1917	37,531,000	668,346	258,855	498,922	96
1918	37,483,000	662,661	287,163	611,861	97
1919	37,362,000	692,438	369,411	504,203	89
1920	37,596,000	957,782	379,982	466,130	80
1921	37,886,699	848,814	320,852	458,629	83
1931	39,952,377	632,081	311,847	491,630	66
1932	40,201,000	613,972	307,184	484,129	64
1933	40,350,000	580,413	318,191	496,465	63
1934	40,467,000	597,642	342,307	476,810	59
1935	40,645,000	598,756	349,536	477,401	57
1936	40,839,000	605,292	354,644	495,764	59
1937	41,031,000	610,557	359,160	509,574	58
1938	41,215,000	621,204	361,768	478,996	53
1939	41,642,000	614,479	439,694	499,902	51
1940	41,862,000	590,120	470,549	581,537	57
1941	41,748,000	579,091	388,921	535,180	60
1942	41,897,000	651,503	369,744	480,137	51
1943	42,143,000	684,334	296,432	501,412	49
1944	42,449,000	751,478	302,714	492,176	45
1945	42,636,000	679,937	397,626	488,108	46
1946	42,737,000	820,719	385,606	492,090	43
1947	43,050,000	886,633	399,936	517,622	41
1948	43,502,000	776,971	396,891	469,898	34
1949	43,785,000	731,172	375,041	510,736	32

POPULATIONS BY AGE-GROUPS ENGLAND AND WALES. 1841—1949

	1841	1861	1881	1901	1921	1931	1949
ALL AGES	15,914,100	20,066,224	25,974,439	32,527,843	37,886,699	39,952,377	43,785,000
AGES LAST BIRTHDAY							
0—4	2,106,300	2,700,782	3,520,864	3,716,708	3,321,703	2,990,297	3,701,000
5—9	1,904,900	2,344,066	3,147,396	3,487,291	3,518,926	3,322,656	2,976,000
10—14	1,732,100	2,105,176	2,800,331	3,341,740	3,659,826	3,207,245	2,820,000
15—19	1,586,800	1,932,642	2,547,232	3,246,143	3,503,054	3,434,501	2,842,000
20—24	1,550,500	1,829,493	2,328,226	3,120,922	3,151,452	3,494,487	3,076,000
25—29	1,282,900	1,569,164	2,047,992	2,824,509	2,960,250	3,357,100	3,554,000
30—34	1,167,000	1,386,778	1,745,469	2,431,331	2,800,969	3,055,286	2,962,000
35—39	884,500	1,224,542	1,541,399	2,145,383	2,745,234	2,803,039	3,440,000
40—44	888,000	1,134,127	1,399,354	1,850,622	2,601,175	2,663,553	3,380,000
45—49	638,600	930,840	1,151,371	1,573,188	2,406,126	2,553,939	3,094,000
50—54	634,400	806,563	1,022,075	1,329,003	2,014,151	2,381,637	2,707,000
55—59	391,800	614,004	806,464	1,052,577	1,630,725	2,068,477	2,394,000
60—64	439,800	556,240	727,622	890,673	1,282,003	1,656,951	2,123,000
65—69	259,600	376,572	502,469	629,673	986,062	1,270,670	1,803,000
70—74	224,300	281,345	394,955	446,333	656,811	870,751	1,389,000
75—79	119,900	160,640	202,322	264,480	392,578	499,863	884,000
80—84	70,500	79,659	95,750	128,768	179,854	225,828	435,000
85 & over	32,200	33,591	38,148	48,499	75,800	96,097	205,000

